NO. 19.

NEW YORK HERALD.

MES GORDON BENNETT,

TANTON N. W. CORNER HASSAU AND PULTON STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-ConnessLLA-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Mazerpa-Jack Ship-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-OLD ADAM-BLUE DEVILS-BALANCE OF COMPOST-POOR PILLECORDS WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Night and Monn-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Afternoon-Boursteilan Performances. Evening - Equestrianist AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Wallace Evening

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Muchanies' Hall-172 Broadway. BUCKIEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Even

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 and 720 Broadway-Donaldson's

New York, Saturday, January 26, 1855.

Mail: for the Pacific. THE NEW YORK WERALD -CALIFORNIA EDITION.
The United States mail steamship North Star, Capt

Warnack, will leave this port this afternoon at two clock, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, The New York Werkly Herald—California edition

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the rorld, will be published at eleven o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixper Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

It will be seen by our Havana correspondence That the first cargo of Yucatan Indians, captured under Santa Anna's infamous contract with the agents of the Cuban slave dealers, has been landed at that port. It is stated that in consequence of an amergetic remonstrance by the British Coustl, Gen. Donchs had instituted an investigation into the Sects, and that the whole project would probably be broken up. Guicona & Co. will sustain a heavy loss by it, if the Captain General's decision should prove adverse to them, as \$20,000 have already been paid to Santa Anna for his co operation, which they may rest satisfied they will never see again. Actions for compensation for these unjustifiable outrages upon their liberties will also probably be brought by the Indians against these parties, so that the esction is not likely to prove as profitable as was experted. The Bavarian Consul is said to be implicated in this pefarious scheme. The latest report of the movements of the steamers on the Cu-ban coast, and an account of the landing of the last slave cargo on the island, are also given. The parties interested in the traffic were making every exertion to procure the recall of General Coupla. There was no later news from the State prisoners confined in the Moro.

Our advices from Mexico contain the announce ment that General Arangois, Santa Anna's default ing agent in the affair of the seven multous, has been formally expelled from the Order of Guadalupe, by order of His Serene Highness. We are afraid that the \$70,000 which the General has retained as his share of the spoils will hardly prove a salve for the deep would that has been inflicted on his dignity by his degradation from the illustrious chapter which is so worthly presided over by that modern Bayard who at present rules the destinies of Mexico We think, however, that the General will survive it The revolution has spread to the most important points of the republic, and the papers are filled with nts of skirmishes between the government troops and parties of insurgents, the victory being invariably claimed by the former.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the bill to pay Commodore Thomas Ap-Catesby Jones the pay of which he was deprived by the action of a neval court martial in 1851, was taken up, dis ussed and passed by a vote of twanty-six to seventeen. Commodore Jones, it will be remembered, was tried by court martial for mal-administration while in command of the Pacific squadron, found gulley of the charges, and sentenced to suspension without pay. The House bill granting relief to the helds of Gen. De Kalb was also passed. A joint resolution to establish a weekly express mail between St. Louis and San Francisco, was introduced by Mr. Gwin, and referred. A joint resolution, authorizing a lighthouse on Cave Race, was passed. The Bounty Land bill was taken up, but laid aside for an execu-tive session; after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday leave was asked to report a bill raising a force adequate to suppress the ap-prahended hostilities of the Indians, but objection It is not designed to increase the reguhar a:my for the purpose of subduing the savages, but to enrol a volunteer force which, after the exci ration of the term of enlistment, will doubtless Illustrate the principles of squatter sovereignty after the most approved fashion. The propose three thousand soldiers, after the wars are over, will form the nucleus of a powerful new State in that almost unexplored region west of Nebraska. Toe contest upon the Pacific Railroad bill was resumed and a number of speeches were made; but there is a want of unity of action among the friends of the measure which will prove fatal to its enccess, at least for the present. The proposition of Mr. Banton to commit the subject to a select committee of was agreed to. To day the debate will be continued The subject is a rare one for stump orators.

The proceedings in the Legislature yesterday will be found detailed under the proper head. At last there is a chance for bringing to punishment the perpetrators of frauds similar to those which have distinguished the Schmylers and Kyles of the past year. A bili was introduced yesterday declar e fraudulent lieur of stock a felony, punishable by imprisonment of from three to seven years, and a fine of three thousand dollars. A bill was also in troduced for the better preservation of life on board ferry boats. These bills, together with several rs of local interest, are given elsewhere. But attle business will be transacted in the Legislature until Tuesday next, when the prohibitory liquor bill comes up in the House. Its consideration will probably occupy the entire week.

A full a count of the recent disastrons fires in the Bowery may be found in another column.

nvestigation into the case of Mr. Blanco. charged with fitting out a versel for the slave trade, was commenced yesterday before Mr. Commissione Morton, and stands adjourned to Thursday next. An examination into the workings of the Empire

City Bank is now pending before Judge Roosevelt,

in the Sapreme Court.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a reso jution was brought up and referred to an appropricommittee, directing the Hoboken Ferry Com pany to run their boats from the fcot of Canal strest every half hour, from 9 until 12 P. M. The special committee to which was referred the contested election of the Fiftieth district, respectively claimed by Bernard Gafney, Michael Smith, and Daniel T. farlen, presented their report in favor of the first

The members of the Demperatic Union Convention met at Tammany Hall last evening and adopted a constitution and by-laws. The former is dead set against a prohibitory liquor law and the Know No-

Cotton was quite firm yesterday, but the Canada's letters not being at hand, only sales of 400 a 500 bales were made. Flour was dull, and tended downward; common to good straight brands were

sold at \$2 50, and a small lot of Southern white at \$2 40. Indian corn was lower, and South, m yellow and white was sold at 95c. a 97c.; mixed Western was nominal. Mess pork was som ining firmer, with sales at \$12.25. Beef was unchanged. Land was easier, and good to prime in barrels was reported at 10s. a 101s. Freights, were steady, and corn in ship's bage was taken at 6d.

The Cincinnati express train bound east ran into a horse and wagon near Otter the last evening. The criver and herse were instancy killed, and the wagon dashed to pieces. The natine of the deceased was not known.

Entouragement of Paupertsu.

The public are tolerably familiar with the incidents of the recent strike among the longshoremen. Weges having been reduced from 14s. to 12s, by the merchants, the men refused to work. A body of emigrants were sent by the Commissioners of Emigration to take their place, but though they were paupers subsisting at the public expense, they too refused to carn a dellar and a half a day by working. Accordingly business has in many quarters been brought to a stand, and ships are unable to dischage cargo for want of laborers. A meeting of longshoremen was held on Thursday evening to take counsel on the state of affairs; and with great difficulty the officers prevailed upon the meeting to adopt by a bare majority a resolution for a compromise with the merchants, splitting the amount in discussion between them. The merchants refused yesterday to compromise with the laborers they will achere to their determination to pay twelve shillings and no more. It is clear therefore, that labor must cease for the present

We do not believe the case of longshoremen differs materially from that of many other trades, though others may not be as noisy There are in many quarters signs of a determi nation to resist the forced decline in wages by a peremptory refusal to work. Men say Provisions are high, rents high, clothing high we will not consent to work at low wages. We have reason to know that these sentiments are shared by a large proportion of the operatives at present in this city, and will be acted upon when the time comes.

These are not times when we can mince words, and we therefore say plainly that the men who hold these notions are fools. It is not in the power of workmen to fix the price of labor or the rates of wages. These depend on the relative proportions of demand and supply, and are as much out of the control of either the workmen alone or the employers alone as the stars or the moon. We have all seen, and that quite lately, that workmen will insist on as high wages as they can get: employers will do the same. If laborers should become so plentiful and work so scarce here that men could be had to work all day for ten cents, no sensible em ployer would give eleven; it would not be wise or prudent, or fair. The workmen might complain and strike and riot: the Legislature might make laws, and demagogues prate; but the end of it would be that the employers would stick to their offer of ten, cents, and the workmen would take it. All attempts to disturb the natural balance of supply and demand and wages, either by legislative acts or popular vio-lence, only create mischief and never achieve any beneficial end.

We have sufficient faith in the common sense of the workingmen to believe that a knowledge of these cardinal truths would induce them to abandon their present course, were it not for the pernicions action of another class of society. While the workmen are refusing to work for \$1 50 a day, and idling their time in the Park, the rich are busy right and left in devising extensive charities One man sets apart a portion of the enormous wealth he has gained by feeding the social extravagance of past years, to setting up a soup kitchen, and giving soup to twelve hundred men every day. Another prominent member of society hits upon a clever little scheme for presenting hundreds of cotton dresses to the poor. Others contrive a great ball, whereby thousands are placed in a fund to be given in charity. Others contribute-on to this, another to that charitable institution; and thus, within the last month or so, pro bably something like one hundred thousand dollars have been raised or spent in alms in this

city alone. It is this alms giving which causes the strikes, and the obstinacy of workmen.

It is vain to flatter ourselves; mankind does not change; if you would move the masses you must lead them by their interest. "At tack them by the bellies," said the Duke of Wellington to the Prime Minister of England on the occasion of a riot; and so the bakers stores were shut, and the rioters went home Let us take a hint from the Duke. Suppose we turn these emigrants out of doors-the fellows who turned up their noses at twelve shillings a day-let them sleep a night in the Park, and go without breakfast next morning-Suppose we try a little of the same regimen with the longshoremen, and the other stout fellows who won't submit to a diminution of wages. What would be the result?

Why they would laugh at us. Bill says, he wen't submit to be cut down, and won't work at all; so he has a bowl of hot soup at Mr. Stewart's and smokes his pipe sulkily in the Park the rest of the day. Pat is ready to kneck any man down who wants him to work for less than he got last year: he has his eve on Mr. Gerard, and intends to see that he gets his share of the ten thousand dollars given for the poor-for the poor, mind you, which means Pat and his friends—at the Academy ball. Fritz has been living very comfortably at such a ward soup house for some days; and on the whole he is satisfied with the arrangementsdespite the want of pepper in the soup, of which he complains loudly-and will continue to dine there for the present. In the atternoon Fritz discourses on communism at a lager bier

We challange a denial of the truth of this picture. In plain words, you have provided the poor with food without work, and now, you are preposterously expecting them to go to work again, at reduced rates, and to earn their own food. They would not be men if they did so. They will continue to eat and drink at your expense, and to lodge at their landlord's. as long as they can; and during all this time, they will pretend to be on a strike, and will abuse you, and revile employers, capitalists,

and respectable men generally.

This is the fruit of your fashionable charities-of your soup kitchens, and your calico balls and your silk balls, and your donations to those detestable little places in the Five Points, which should be called "homes for the idle" or refuges for scamps,"

We are not in the confidence of the phliansold at \$8 44 a \$8 75; prim: white Genesce wheat | thropic men, women and children who have | decree, Look charp.

been subscribing their money in one way or another for the relief of the poor within the past few weeks; and cannot say what sur, of money they may have in their treasury after paying their distributing officers, &c. But if they have, as it is said, several thousand dollars on hand we have one piece of advice to offer. Let not one dollar be given without some return in labor; save only such sums as may be spent id transporting the idle workmen of this State to places where taber is in demand. All approprietions for other purposes only tend to foster

GAMBLING HOUSES AND OTHER NUISANCES-DUTY OF THE GRAND INQUEST .- We have lately been informed that the Grand Inquest of this city and county have it in contemplation to enforce certain laws which have long been dead on the statute books, by indicting the keepers of the gambling houses and houses of ill-fame, and also to extend a dose of the same wholesome medicine to the dealers in lottery policies If this determination is carried out, we shall see a great fluttering, not only among the persons so indicted, but also among the most re spectable-that is, the wealthiest class of our citizens. But we apprehend that the Grand Inquest will do no such thing, for the reason that the property occupied for these nuisance pays the very highest rent, and so lucrative is the trade that the landlords have no difficulty in collecting their money, no matter how exorbitant the sum demanded may be. The gambling law is a very stringent one,

and the novice who gets fleeced is further protected by the civil law, as he can sue for and recover the amount, with costs, lost at anygame of chance. The criminal law has been on the statute books two or three years, and there never has been a conviction under it. Oaly two complaints have been made-one by the employers of a clerk, who were satisfied when the money alleged to have been stolen from them was returned by the gamblers. The District Attorney probably thought that if they were satisfied everybody else ought to be; and as one of the indicted persons had, and has, a large amount of political influence, the indictment went on file. The second complaint was made a few days since, and the accused per-sons are under ball. Some of the gamblers hold large amounts of real and personal property; they occupy the finest houses, drive the prettiest turn-outs, operate in Wall street, have the best seats at the opera, and, for all that we know, the most comfortable pews in the fashionable churches. Their transactions with the mercantile world are extensive, and their engagements are promptly met. Indict such fine gentlemen as these? Why, the idea is absurd!

The lottery policy dealers are to be indicted. Where will you find them ?-at their places of business in Wall street, or at their palatial homes in the Fifth avenue? It is not doing away with the evil to indict a few policy peddlers-the large operators, the men who have made fortunes, and still net immense sums, are the proper objects for the Grand Jury's indictment. It is equally absurd to suppose that these respectable persons should be jeopardised. The whole subject is curious, and full of interest. It is singular to see such respectable

people trafficking in sin, trading in licenciousness, and making merchandise of iniquity. By going still deeper into the facts of the case, we should find that many of the persons who own houses which are leased for the purposes of gambling and prostitution, are members of our churches; and, worse still, that in some instances, church property is converted to these base uses. It pays a tremendous rate of in terest on the investment. So it will be seen that as the owners of the property get all the profits of the traffic, they are the persons who will be injured by the indictments. When we add to this the fact that the gamblers and their friends are very important persons in the primary elections and nominating conventions, it seems very probable that no indictments reach the light. But we shall know more about it to day when the presentment is made to the

NEWSPAPER EXTERPRISE.—Some people are fond of talking of the extraordinary enterprise displayed by the HERALD and some other journals of this city in procuring news, &c. We do not see anything extraordinary in this. These papers are amply rewarded by subscribers and advertisers; and there is nothing that is not quite simple and natural in their going to expense and taking trouble to be thus repaid. There are journals in New York which display a much more remarkable degree of enterprise. Such are the National Democrat. the Daily Times, the Ecening Post, and the Mirror. These newspapers appear regularly at the same hour every day, and really contain a great deal of entertaining matter and news displaying a wonderful amount of enterprise, considering that the public positively refuse to subscribe to them or advertise in their columns. We call this real enterprise, and solicit admiration for it. One of thes popers was a respectable old fogy journal in the early days of the democracy; but it has survived its usefulness, and is now struggling against the scythe of death with a constancy positively heroic. Another was born under circumstances of som mystery: but shortly atter its birth its owner obtained from President Taylor the post of watchman over the old iron and cordage in the Navy Yard, and it was supposed he kept up the paper for his own private reading and paid for it out of the fees he got for watching the old iron and cordage. After a time, when a new administration came in, he was found incompe tent to fill the post of watchman and was accordingly dismissed; since when, to the astonishment of every one, the paper has been still

continued. This is enterprise indeed. A third of these journals has recently had the misfortune to lose its editor who was carried off last November by a sudden fit of politics. It did badly enough while under his guidance; but poor thing it does worse without him. To see , bobbing about, first on one side then another, filled with nursery tales and stale news, relying for matter on Cockney contributions, and occasionally stealing an editorial from a western journal, or an unknown city print, is truly pitiable. This is enterprise with a vengeance

GOVERNOR CLARK AND THE LIQUOR LAW .- The State Temperance Convention have resolved that Governor Clark's message on the liquor question will do. A bill is before the Assembly. Now for the law and the election of a Senator. Which comes first? Seward before temperance. Seward at all risks. Such is the

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.—Elections before the Legislature are pending—each to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate-in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts; and there are two va. cancies to be filled in New Hampshire, one of which, we understand, has been supplied, in the absence of the Legislature, by the democratic administration Governor of the State. The other, from a constitutional impediment upon the Governor, must await a regular election, when the locum tenens in the place of Mr. Norris will also be subject to an election.

In Missouri the contest is between Benton, Atchison end Doniphan-the first upon his own book, the second as the administration candidate, the third as the whig nominee. Each party, after some anxious shufflings on the part of the Atchison men, has declared that it will stick to its cand date; and thus the balloting goes en, Doniphan 60, Atchison 53, Benton 40 or thereabouts. In the end, Atchison will most probably be superseded by a whig, with the aid of the Benton men, as Benton was a few years ago, with the advice and consent of Atchison It is the hard and soft shell fight of New York with the same results. In Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania the opposition coalition will rale out the administration spoils democracy. In Massachusetts the Know Kothings are troubled among themselves with the anti-slavery ques tion, and are in a quandary. In New York the issue is between Seward and the Know Noth ings, the Seward men moving heaven and earth to save him. In a general view these elections will mark the downfall of the administration.

KANSAS AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES Our free soil and anti-slavery organs are sorely distressed at the prospect of Kansas becoming a slave State. They have made the discovery that this new Territory is flanked in the east by a range of slaveholding counties in Missouri, and that the slaveholders of those counties are crossing over the river, all along the line, and staking out their claims, with other squatters. But what avails this pitiful whining among our free soil journals? What are their emigration societies about? With thousands of men actually starving in our eastern cities can no more recruits to the cause of free soil be mustered? The Territory is still open. They have plenty to eat there, and large tracte of good lands still unoccupied. Or are the funds of the emigrating societies exhausted In any event, this grumbling will never do. If Greeley is sincere; if Parker, Phillips, and Garrison, are honest; if Lucy Stone and the Bloomers are genuine advocates of free soil they will all pack up and pack off to Kansas rather than allow the slaveholders the as cendancy there. We can spare Greeley, Garrison, Lucy Stone, and the whole anti-slavery league, Seward and all. They may be turned to some useful purpose in Kansas. The free soilers there want reinforcements. It is the Sebastopol of the anti-slavery allies. The chiefs of the cause, male and female, must go out, or all their professions and preaching will amount to nothing. Let Greeley & Co. be hurried off to Kansas! Here they are not wanted since the Know Nothings have taken the field.

EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC We learn from an article published in the Tribune, that the new opera house has become in volved in serious financial difficulties, and has incurred a debt of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, without knowing exactly where the money is to come from to pay it.

This is an early break down for an enterprise which started with such flattering prospects The old Astor Place Opera House lived two seasons, and was finally killed by mis-management The Crystal Palace had one season, and did not finally break down until Barnum got hold of it and re-opened it with that splendid procession through Broadway, which startled the city from its propriety, and was considered as the greatest practical joke that Barnum had ever made.

The Academy has had a very brief career. It the world, and under the most talented of managers, Mr. Hackett. Yet with all that éclat it was a failure, and was soon obliged to shut its doors, and has since been used as a concert room and ball room for the benefit of the poor. It is now in the field for a loan, like the Erie railroad, and we call upon all the devotces of the opera-all the admirers of the divine Grisi and the delicate Mario-to come forward and rescue the Academy. If something is not done it must change bands, and then have to be let for other purposes. It might pay as a lottery office, an establishment for curing codfish, or

sosp factory. Joking apart, and to treat the subject as seriously as its great importance demands, the attempts which have been made at various times and in various ways to establish Italian opera here upon the same plan as in Europe, by exclusive subscription and favoritism, never has succeeded, and never can succeed, in great democratic community like this. No the atrical establishment that caters to the proju dices of the aristocratic class, so called, can ex pect to be successful in America. The princi ple is directly opposed to the spirit of our in stitutions. The Academy of Music may change hands and change managers every thirty days; but until it is changed in principle and in location, it will never be found a successful competitor with the regular theatrical establishments of the city.

WAR AT LAST -The long-expected war mes sage has at length been sent up to Congress and Wall street is buoyant. It is not the ap prehended war with Spain, England and France that is called for, but a war against the Indians - the Sioux, the Pawnees, the Black Feet, the Crows, the Snakes, and other warlike tribes infesting the overland route to Oregon and California. Good. The ambition of the administration has thus descended to the level of its capacities. We now remember that some time ago Gen. Harney received leave of absence from the War Department for the tour of Eu rope, with especial injunctions that he should not stray off to Silistria or Sebastopol. Now. we understand he has been sent for, his services being required at home. The General will return, perhaps, fall of ambitious speculations concerning a grand invasion of Cuba, or a military descent upon Hayti, or a bloody campaign among the swamps and malaria of the Mosqui-to coast, only to find himself detailed to the Western plains to look after the Snakes and the Crows. But it is well-it is a godsend, that falling in a foreign war, we can still fall back upon the Indians. What a relief to the warriors of our Cabinet! Let the return of Soulé be signalized by a vigorous campaign against the Indians. It is better than the Kinney expedition. Read the war message.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMEN A .- It is understood that in order to reconcide the conflicting aspl rations of Mercy, Pachenan, Jeff Davis and Cushing, as the ad ministration candidates for the succession, the President has plucked up a little Dutch courage, and notified John Cochtration candidate. Since the defeat by Marcy of the Buchanan Ostend programme, Mr Pierce has no other alternative than to take the place of Buchavan as the Presidential candidate. In pursuance of instructions to this effect, there is to be a special meeting in Tammeny Hall, at an early day (wind and weather permitting), to put forward Mr. Pierco as the champion of the old wigwam for 1856.

On the other hand, the democratic hardshells about Washington, of the Young American stripe, are throwing out their feelers in behal of Senator Hunter, of Virginia. Between the administration faction and the rump of the bard shells, such men as Gen. Cass, Gen. Wool and Judge Douglas seem to be laid temporarily upon the shelf, with the cabinet and diplo matic candidates. After the return of Soulé however, we may expect a variety of new developements upon this subject.

Meantime, the Know Nothings in Pennsylvanis, and at Washington, are taking soundings. The Pennsylvanians are moving in behalf of George Law, while at Washington the choice appears to be between General Houston and Law; and it is somewhat remarkable that in the event of either being the man, George Law is relied upon to furnish the funds. His active political capital in old muskets, ocean steamers and hard cash, will render him a powerful acquisition to the Know Nothings, as their candidate or as their financier. Thus, in a financial view, this next Presidential campaign will be a contest between the funds and fancy stocks of Wall street, and the spoils, fat jobs, and pickings and stealings of the administration.

With regard to other candidates, we understand that the Michigan democracy intend to stick to Gen Cass: through thick and thin : that Seward's flag flies at the head of certain free soil journals there; that the railroad interest of New Jersey are engaged in an underground movement in betalf of Commodore Stockton. with a sly wink at the Know Nothings; while, in the neighborhood of Buffalo, a large majority of the order are said to be in tavor of Mr. Fill-

more as their first choice. For further Presidential disclosures we must await the action of the political cliques at Washington, the action at Tammany Hall, the issue upon the question of Seward's re-election to the Senate, and the return of Soulé and George Sanders to the United States. We have nothing definite as yet; and the first positive movement is expected to come from the Coal Hole. In 1848, John Cochrane led the way in behalf of Van Buren and free soil. Now it devolves upon him. with "the President in his arms," to announce the man of Tammany Hall for 1856. Lucky man! Who comes next? THE FRENCH MISSION -MR. DIX.-We are

not informed of the condition of Mr. Mason's health by the last steamer; but we presume that, it he resovers, he will find it necessary, with a view to his perfect restoration, to resign his office of Minister to France. In that event. we should like to know from chiefs of the Custom House, whether they intend to urge the appointment of Governor Seymour over the head of Mr. Dix, or not. After waiting through a whole summer, in the sweat-house of the sub treasury, for this mission; and after having given way once to the clamor of the Richmon Junta, is Mr. Dix again to be set aside? Will John Van Buren consent to it? Will Marcy? For our part, since the netorious failure of the Ostend programme, since the recall of Soule at his own request, thoroughly disgusted with Marcy, we are satisfied that it is too late for any man to accomplish anything at Paris that would "redound to the glory of the administration." Willie may be more hopeful. mises to Mr. Dix?

PAGE, BACON & Co .- The letter signed by several Californians now sojourning in this city, to Mr. Henry D. Bacon, waich we publish in another column, is a merited tribute to a worthy man. It is adversity that brings out our true friends, and we trust the eloquent appeal made by Californians to Californians will be universally responded to. On this side of this broad continent public confidence in Messrs. Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, and Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, is not impaired an iota, and we do not for a moment believe that on the other side-on the great western slope-there will be wanting stout hearts and strong hands to avert any blow that may be hurled at them.

PAUL JULIEN'S CHARITY CONCERT AT NIELO'S -This evening a concert is to be given at Niblo's Saioon, the proceeds of which will go to the suffering poor of the city. The concert has been got up under the minage ment of the wonderful little violinist, Paul Julien, and he will be assisted on this occasion by distinguished vocal and instrumental talent, including Adeline Patte Eignor Rocco, M'lle D'Ormy, and Mr. August Göckl. There should be a crowd at Niblo's this evening.

Thursday night, the proceeds of which will be appropri-ated for the relief of the poor. The first was the Sixth Annual Ball of the Engineers' Association, at which \$571 were netted, and the second was the ball of the Bank Exchange Association, which netted the sum of \$384

More Dancing for the Poor .- Two balls were given on

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
THE MISSION TO SPAIN-GUTHER'S RESIGNATION DENIED—THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1555.
Mr. Breckenridge will probably not accept the Spanishington till nission till after the adjournment of Congress.

It is denied that Mr. Guthrie intends immediately to resign. There is no doubt, however, of his doing so in March, when it is supposed the other changes in the

Cabinet will take place.

From present appearances the finale of the Pacific Railroad bill in the House will be its reference to a special committee, which will be the end of it.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1855.
The Senate has confirmed the following appoint ments:—Martin Russell a Inspector at Troy, N. Y.; B. F. Davis, Postmaster for Coloma; W. H. Endicott, Postmaster for Nevada, California; and ten Justices of the Peace for the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1855. No. 14. The hetrs of Poydras, plaintiffs in error, v. the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana. The motion to dismiss the writ of error in this case was argued by Mr. Dunbar for doing se, and by Mr. Janin in opposition.

No. 12b. John G. Shields appellant, vs. Isaac Thomas et al. Motion to dismiss the appeal. This was argued by Pfatt Smith, Eq., in support, and by Mr. Gillett in opposition. No. 45. The United States at relation of Aaron Good-rich, plaintiff, in error, vs. James Guthrie, Secretary of

the treasury. he argument was commenced by Mr. Lawrence for the plaintiff and continued by Attorney General Cushing for the defendant.

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

Latest from the State Capital.

Latest from the State Capital.

PESPATCH OF BUSINESS. INVESTIGATION OF CRIMINAL PROCESSINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.—AN OLI CLAIM REVIVED.—THE TEMPERANCE BILL, ETC.

ALEANA, Jan. 19, 1855.

Both houses worked with industry to-day, in passing bills and disposing of other unfinished business befor them. A large number of bills were passed, mostly of private nature, two thirds being appropriations for damages alleged to have been sustained by the canals. The public outside of the Capital can form no conception of the present upon the present Legislature of The public outside of the Capitol can form no concep-tion of the pressure upon the present Legislature of these sert of claims. The demands upon the treasure of this nature are immense, and when one succeeds

tion appointing a committee of five of its members visit New York, after the adjournment, to examine into the mode and practice of crimin proceedings in the courts, police offices, per proceedings in the courts, police offices, pen tentiaries, prisons. &c., and report the resu of such investigation to the next Legislatur As this was supposed to be a formidable undertakin and would probably consume much time, and cons quently involve great expense, the rural member acopt de a provise, declaring that said committee of t vesugation should perform the duty free of charge the State, but were at perfect liberty to accept of a charitable donation that the city of New York mig profer them. The resolution came up for considerating the Senate this morning, when Mr. William Clark in marked that he was opposed to sending a committee the Legislature to perform those duties, without payithm for their time and services. The matters to investigated interested the whole people; therefore the State should foot the bill as it does the bills of other committees. He moved to a rike out of the relation all the words relating to pay. This was prompt done.

Mr. Seeneer thought the Senate conducts have a vo

done.

Mr. Spencer thought the Senate ought to have a voin this matter. As the resolution new stands, this comittee is to be composed of five members of the Hou and in order to equalize the labors and also the emoments, he preferred that the committee consist of t Senators and three members of the Assembly. The wise proposition was agreed to, and the resolution the amended was sent back to the House, there to be constructed.

wise proposition was surposed to, and the resolution it amended was sent back to the House, there to be of firmed.

The Senate, after two trials to adjourn over until M day, finally agreed to dispense with business to-morn and Montay, and meet at seven o'clock in the even of that day—which virtually means Thesday morning eleven o'clock.

Among the old claimants is a foreigner, who appeagain as the legal heir of the late John G. Leake, wheathe was eschested to the State many years since, the Hoo. Mr. Rhodes of the House has introduced a for his relief. The Legislatore has over and over ag decided against the claim. By perseverance the petition may gain his object, as hundreds before him have accessed.

may gain his object, as hundreds before him have a ceeced.

The Governor informed the House this morning tha had signed the bill to expedite the election in the Tv ty.ninth Scante district. His promptness in signing bill throws in the shade much of the suspicion that Excellency was leagued with those who wish to prethe new Senator from taking his seat before the 6th of February.

There was considerable of a struggle in the Eupon a motion to adjourn over until Monday, It opposed quite strongly by several members who too far from home to make a visit there. Several for leave of absence, out were each refused. After a cuvring half as hour, it was finally decided to adjover till Monday, at 12 o'clock, by a vote of 60 to 42.

The debate on the Temperance bill commence Tuesday, It was remarked to-day by one of its less friends that the final vote upon it will be ordered taken on Saturday thereafter, then sent to the Ser and passed through that body before the Ser question comes up. There will be a strife to exthe time further than May before it shall go effect.

Political Matters

KNOW NOTHING MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH, E. COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 18, 18
The Mobile Register says that a Know Nothing ention, lately in session there, adjourned to n April, having made no nomination for Governor.

The Know Nothings were totally defeated at the cipal elections in Atlanta, Georgia, on Monday. KNOW NOTHING STATE CONVENTION IN KENTI

ARROW Nothing State Convention is in session at cluding Hon. Humphrey Marchall, Cel. John S. Will and other colitical a-pirants. It is reported that have met to nominate candidates for State officers. THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP.

Bosron, Jan. 1971 Governor Baker, of New Hampshire, bas tends John S. Wells the sent in the United States Sens cated by the death of Mr. Norris, whose term wo oire the 4th of March next; but it is doubtful Wells will accept the appointment.

From Hovana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOG AT NEW ORI
—NO TIDINGS OF THE PALCON. NEW ORLEANS, Jun. 18, 1 The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at the

with Havana dates to the 15th inst.

The steamship Falcon had not been heard of, a most serious apprehensions were felt for her. most serious apprehensions were felt for her. She probably have left Aspinwall on the lat or 2d inst presuming such to have been the case, she wa

From Boston CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF DANIEL

The Massachusetts Webster Association com ted the anniversary of the birthday of Daniel W last evening, by a banquet at the Revere House. fifty gentlemen were present. Ex-Mayor Seaver prand speeches appropriate to the event comment were made by Isaac A. Wright, O. A. Brewster, Gen

A Propelier Ashere at Sodi

Oswaco, Jan. 19, 1 The propeller famuel Schuyler, which cleared here a few days since, went ashore at Sodus; but thought she will be got off without much damage. Fire at Ogdensburg. Carr's livery stable in this place, with one or to

joining shops, was destroyed by fire last night. \$4,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

Storm in the East. A snow sterm, with a strong easterly wind, he inned here all days tinued here all day. The tide rose unusually his vering several of the wharves and filling the cel the lower part of the city. The track of the New Central Reifroad, in South Boston, was at one tim feet under water. No descriptions

feet under water. Ne damage of much consequer At Lynn, the tide also rose very high, and e

Election of Directors for the Bank of Mr.

Mesers. January, Wade, Bodley Evil, Earls, lee, Tutt, Fark, and Kenyon, were elected direct the Earle of Missouri, in Jefferson City, on Wedne The Canada's Advices at New Orlean

The Chinada New Orthans, Jan. 18, 1
The advices by the steamship Canala were rehere last evening, and are published by the accpress this morning. The news imparted a farfeeling to our cotton market, and prices are etiffed out being quotably higher. The day's business he 5,000 bales. Colleg has advanced Mc. a Mc. per li iog at \$55c. a \$5c. for good to prime. Sterling at is quoted at 75c per cent premium. Cotton freig Liverpool, 7-16d.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 2 Clinton Welch, a lawyer residing at Lewisburg county, in this State, walked overboard at the C street wharf last night, and was drowned. His bo not been recovered

Sinte of the Weather.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19-9.

Show twenty inches deep, and falling fast. The
train get sinch in the snow at Franklin last night
is now with four engines, all unable to move.

Good skieling.

BURINGTON, Vt., Jan. 19-6. Good sleighing.

Our cotton market is quite firm, with sales to

The sales of ection for the past week have 1 10,000 bales, and prices show an advance of 1/c. The receipts of the week were 10,300 bales, and then hand is 10,000 bales. Our rice market show areco 6/c, the quotations being 3/c. s 4/c. of the week, 3,000 tierces.

Our stock market was caser this morning a were made as follows is-deading Raitread, we're, Carall 1-ky, Long island Raitread, 18-19, Towas Raitread, 43/4; Fernsylvan's State Fives, 8-1/4, ney there is no change.